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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
| 10/784,702 | 02/23/2004 | Robert Maher | P04461-D11 (11461.00.0189) | 1291 |
| 23418 7590 02/09/2007 VEDDER PRICE KAUFMAN & KAMMHOLZ 222 N. LASALLE STREET CHICAGO, IL 60601 | | | EXAMINER DU, THUAN N | |
| | | | ART UNIT 2116 | PAPER NUMBER |
| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | | | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
| 3 MONTHS | | | 02/09/2007 | PAPER |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/784,702

Applicant(s)

MAHER ET AL.

Examiner

Thuan N. Du

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 23-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 23,24,26,28-36,38 and 40-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 25,27,37 and 39 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed of record in the file: Amendment (dated 11/15/06).
2. Claims 23-46 are presented for examination.
3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Double Patenting

4. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

5. Claims 23 and 35 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,062,666 in view of Jones et al. [Jones] (U.S. Patent No. 4,750,112).

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Claim 1 of the patent contains all limitations of claims 23 and 35 of the instant application except an operation suspension instruction received by the first pipeline subcircuit portion and in response thereto, asserting one or more control signals from said first pipeline subcircuit portion.

Jones discloses a method for suspending operation of a pipelined data processor to reduce power consumption which comprising the step of receiving an operation suspension instruction (I21 causes the suspension of the IP, therefore I21 is interpreted as operation suspension instruction) with the first pipeline subcircuit portion [col. 9, lines 25-28] and in response thereto, asserting one or more control signals from said first pipeline subcircuit portion [col. 9, lines 27-30].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the operation suspension instruction received by the first pipeline subcircuit portion taught by Jones as an occurrence which triggers an interruption to suspend the operation of the pipeline data processor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. Claims 23, 24, 26, 28-30, 34-36, 38, 40-42 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jones et al. [Jones] (U.S. Patent No. 4,750,112).

7. Regarding claims 23 and 35, Jones teaches a method for suspending operation of a pipelined data processor to reduce power consumption, comprising:

receiving an enabled first clock signal [col. 6, lines 39-61];

receiving one or more data processing instructions with a first portion of a pipeline subcircuit (Instruction Pipeline, IP) [Figs. 2, 5; col. 8, lines 53-58];

executing said one or more data processing instructions with a second portion (Execution Pipeline, EP) of said pipeline subcircuit subsequent to said first pipeline subcircuit portion in response to said enabled first clock signal [Figs. 2, 5]; and

receiving an operation suspension instruction (I21 causes the suspension of the IP, therefore I21 is interpreted as operation suspension instruction) with said first pipeline subcircuit portion [col. 9, lines 25-28] and in response thereto

asserting one or more control signals from said pipeline subcircuit [col. 9, lines 27-30], and

disabling said first clock signal [Fig. 5 shows that the clock signal of the suspended IP during T24 is disabled (no clock pulse)].

8. Regarding claims 24 and 36, Jones teaches that receiving an operation suspension instruction comprises receiving a halt instruction (I21 causes the suspension of the IP, therefore I21 is interpreted as a halt instruction) [col. 9, lines 25-28].

9. Regarding claims 26, 28, 38 and 40 Jones teaches that prior to said asserting one or more control signal, completing executing one or more of said one or more data processing instructions which had been received prior to said receiving said operation suspension instruction [Fig. 5, I19 has been completed in the pipeline prior to the suspension].

10. Regarding claims 29 and 41, Jones teaches that detecting an occurrence of a combination of respective states of one or more interrupt signals and in response thereto re-enabling said first

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clock signal [the clock signal of the IP is re-enable, at T25, upon the completion of I21 (modify a register)].

11. Regarding claims 30 and 42, Jones teaches that one or more further data processing instructions are advanced into the first pipeline subcircuit portion and executed with the second pipeline subcircuit portion in response to said re-enabled clock signal [Fig. 5; I22 is advanced into stage AG and executed in EP at T25].

12. Regarding claims 34 and 46, Jones teaches that generating a second clock signal having an enabled state substantially independently of said first clock [col. 5, lines 40-59].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. Claims 31-33 and 43-45 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. [Jones] (U.S. Patent No. 4,750,112).

14. Regarding claims 31-33 and 43-45, Jones teaches the system including registers for indicating the states of the pipeline subcircuit portions [col. 6, lines 50-54]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the existing register for indicating whether the pipeline subcircuit portion is in a suspended state [the indication of a suspension state, inherently, indicates the disabling of the corresponding clock signal].

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed November 15, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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First, applicant is hereby noted that any one of the six clock signals associated with the three stages of the IP is considered as the "first clock signal" as claimed. Therefore, during T24, at least one of the six clock signals is disable (no clock pulse) [Fig. 5].

Second, the claim language does not require the second pipeline subcircuit portion to be operated by the first clock signal. Therefore, the clock signals of the EP do not necessary to be disabled during T24 which the first clock signal is disable.

Allowable Subject Matter

16. Claims 25, 27, 37 and 39 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuan N. Du whose telephone number is (571) 272-3673. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday: 9:30 am - 6:00 pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Perveen Rehana can be reached on (571) 272-3676.

Central TC telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

The fax number for the organization is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

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may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).

TD
February 1, 2007



THUAN N. DU
PRIMARY EXAMINER